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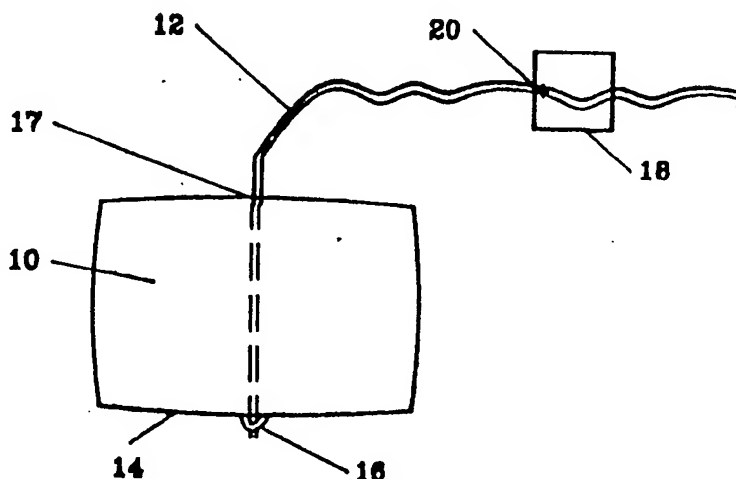
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INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

<p>(51) International Patent Classification 5 : <b>A47G 019/16</b></p>	<p><b>A1</b></p>	<p>(11) International Publication Number: <b>WO 91/13580</b> (43) International Publication Date: <b>19 September 1991 (19.09.91)</b></p>
<p>(21) International Application Number: <b>PCT/AU91/00093</b> (22) International Filing Date: <b>13 March 1991 (13.03.91)</b> (30) Priority data: PJ 9069                      14 March 1990 (14.03.90)      AU PJ 9305                      26 March 1990 (26.03.90)      AU (71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): <b>SHOMAR- LA PTY LIMITED [AU/AU]; 1/54 Ocean View Road, Harbord, NSW 2096 (AU).</b> (72) Inventor; and (75) Inventor/Applicant (for US only) : <b>RAFFAELE, Peter, Ro- bert [AU/AU]; 1/54 Ocean View Road, Harbord, NSW 2096 (AU).</b> (74) Agent: <b>MOORE CHRYSILIOU, Kerry; Chrysiliou Moore Chrysiliou, P.O. Box 373, Collaroy Beach, NSW 2097 (AU).</b></p>		<p>(81) Designated States: <b>AT, AT (European patent), AU, BB, BE (European patent), BF (OAPI patent), BG, BJ (OAPI patent), BR, CA, CF (OAPI patent), CG (OAPI patent), CH, CH (European patent), CM (OAPI patent), DE, DE (European patent), DK, DK (European patent), ES, ES (European patent), FI, FR (European patent), GA (OAPI patent), GB, GB (European patent), GR (Euro- pean patent), HU, IT (European patent), JP, KP, KR, LK, LU, LU (European patent), MC, MG, ML (OAPI patent), MR (OAPI patent), MW, NL, NL (European patent), NO, PL, RO, SD, SE, SE (European patent), SN (OAPI patent), SU, TD (OAPI patent), TG (OAPI patent), US.</b>  Published <i>With international search report.</i></p>

(54) Title: **IMPROVED INFUSION BAG**



(57) Abstract

The invention provides an improved infusion bag, for containing tea, coffee or the like. The bag (10) incorporates means for compression, such as string (12) which is attached to bag (10), for example at its base (14) by knot (16). The bag of the invention may be single chambered or double chambered, inter alia. The invention also provides a method of manufacturing the bag.

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IMPROVED INFUSION BAGFIELD OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates to infusion bags and the like; more particularly, this invention concerns an improvement  
5 intended to overcome some of the drawbacks presently associated with such bags.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The infusion bags relevant to this invention are those of the type which contain a measured quantity of substance  
10 enclosed in a membrane. Such bags are intended for infusion, for example in a hot liquid, and may incorporate a handle to facilitate both the suspension of the bag in the infusion liquid and the removal of the bag from the liquid. In some forms, the handle constitutes a short length of string  
15 stapled or glued to the bag. The free end of the string may have a tag attached for easy handling.

The bag itself may take any number of configurations. The most common form of bag represents a simple envelope or pouch, with walls of a thin porous paper-type material  
20 sealed on all edges (the "single chamber" bag). Another form of bag comprises a short length of tube or similar material. The free ends of the tube are fixed together so that the tube forms a loop which may be folded to any desired configuration (the "double chamber" or "flow-through" bag).  
25 In yet another form, the bag may be spherical or drop-shaped. It is to be understood that the present

invention is applicable to all types of infusion bags,  
whatever their precise shape.

It is well recognised that infusion bags have gained immense  
popularity in recent years. In particular, infusion bags  
5 containing tea or herbs are in common use in many parts of  
the world and billions of such bags are sold every year.

While an infusion bag has many advantages and is generally  
convenient to use, it does suffer from two major drawbacks.  
The first arises after the bag has been immersed in the  
10 infusion liquid for the required period of time and it is  
desired to remove the bag from the liquid. It is invariably  
the case that residual liquid drips from the bag as it is  
withdrawn and care must be taken to ensure that the dripping  
liquid does not wet or stain surrounding surfaces or  
15 material.

The second drawback relates to the extraction of maximum  
flavour from the infusion bag. Simple infusion is not  
always sufficient for this purpose. Where the infusion bag  
is provided with a handle, the bag may be stirred through  
20 the infusion liquid by using the handle to oscillate (or  
"jiggle") the bag through the liquid and this can aid  
extraction. However, this method falls short of effecting  
maximum extraction.

Both drawbacks have been recognised and there have been  
25 attempts to overcome the drawbacks. For example, where the

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infusion bag is intended to be used to produce a cup of tea, some users employ a teaspoon or similar implement to squash the teabag between the teaspoon and the internal surface of the cup. while this method can assist in extracting extra  
5 tea flavour from the bag, the method has very little success in preventing drips unless the bag can be held clear of the infusing liquid (hot water) during the operation. Normally, there is a maximum of two centimetres between the surface of the water in the cup and the lip of the cup. As a result,  
10 there is inadequate dry cup surface and the squashing method is not very effective. There is also the substantial danger that pressure on the inside surface of the cup, adjacent the lip, will cause the cup to tip and spill its contents.

In another prior art attempt to overcome the aforesaid  
15 drawbacks, a pair of tongs has been provided for squeezing infusion liquid and flavour from the bag. This method is somewhat more successful than the first method described above. However, one of the main advantages of infusion bags is their convenience in terms of storage and transportation,  
20 as well as their low manufacturing cost. It is not always convenient to have access to a pair of tongs for use with infusion bags; the provision of one of more pairs of tongs in cartons of infusion bags would add substantially to costs.

25 More sophisticated attempts to overcome these problems are disclosed in US Patent No. 2,878,927 (Haley), in US Patent No. 3,327,550 (Christopher) and in US Patent No. 3,396,032

(McCrae et al). However, each of these attempts involves a combination of an external harness on the infusion bag coupled with complicated means for tightening the harness and squeezing the bag.

- 5 It is an aim of the present invention to provide an improvement which overcomes or substantially alleviates the drawbacks referred to above and which moreover is inexpensive to implement.

Accordingly, this invention provides an improved infusion  
10 bag or the like, which incorporates means for compressing the bag.

The invention also provides a method of manufacturing an improved infusion bag, comprising the steps of forming a bag and incorporating in the bag at least a portion of the  
15 compression means.

In a preferred embodiment of the infusion bag of the invention, the compression means comprises a flexible handle such as a string or the like, which is secured at or near the base of the bag and which is adapted to pass slidably  
20 through a substantial portion of the bag to the apex.

In use, the free end of the string (which may or may not have a tag attached) may be used to suspend the bag in the infusing liquid until it is desired to remove the bag from the liquid. At that time, as the bag is lifted clear of the  
25 infusing liquid by means of the string, the bag is

compressed by sliding the bag along the string towards the base of the bag.

This compression action removes a substantial portion of infusing liquid from the bag and may also have the effect of maximising extraction of flavour from the bag. It is found that once the compressive force on the bag is released, provided the bag is still above the surface of the infusing liquid, there is insufficient infusing liquid remaining in the bag to cause dripping.

10 The compression means of the invention may be adapted to any configuration of infusion bag and may comprise systems other than that described above. Some of those other systems are described below.

15 The flexible handle, which may be a string or the like, may consist of a multi-stranded string, with different strands being attached to various parts of the bag. The purpose of this configuration may be to enhance compression of the bag, or to facilitate manufacture, or both.

20 In another form of the invention, the string may form a loop which is threaded through the bag or which is fixed to the bag in one or more locations.

In yet another form of the invention, two or more strings may be provided in order to enhance compression of the bag and/or to facilitate manufacture.

The manner of fixing the string to the bag (or each string, if more than one) includes any method which is effective and convenient, including the use of knots, staples, glue, threading and the like. Depending on the effect desired, the method of fixing the string to the bag may permit the string to slide through the bag, or else the string may be anchored to the bag at one or more sites so that the string cannot slide through the bag at those sites. The choice of manner of fixing the string to the bag in any given configuration will be determined by the objectives in each situation and the range of choices will be readily apparent to one skilled in the art.

If desired, the improved infusion bag according to the invention may include means to facilitate compression of the bag. For example, where the handle is a short length of string it may be provided with a tag, button or similar device, slidably mounted on the string between the bag and the free end of the string, so that the device may be used to assist the compression by the user's fingers and to prevent scalding by contact with hot infusing liquid. In this embodiment, the tag may be releasably fixed to the free end of the string so that the bag resembles a conventional bag, with the tag carrying the usual manufacturer's trade mark, for example. However, when the bag is to be compressed, the tag is released from the end of the string and is able to slide towards the bag as already described.



When the string is multi-stranded or more than one string is provided, it is preferred that the means for facilitating compression of the bag, if used, are slidably mounted on all strands of the string or on all strings.

- 5 If desired, the bag may be manufactured so that the means for facilitating compression of the bag (such as a tag) are an integral part of the bag. For example, the tag may comprise a part of the bag as described in Australian Patent No. 118,215 (Salisbury), with the zone where the tag joins  
10 the bag being weakened by perforations or the like, so that the tag, with string attached, may be detached from the remainder of the bag before infusion.

The invention is applicable to both single and double chambered infusion bags, inter alia. In the case of  
15 double-chambered bags, in which each chamber is attached to the other at the base and the apex, the string forming the compression means may be fastened at the base of the bag, so that the string passes between the two chambers through the apex. In this event, it may be desirable to fix the two  
20 chambers of the bag together (for example, by using glue or heat-sealing) at an additional point between the base and the apex so that during compression the two chambers do not fall away from the string, making compression less effective.

- 25 It will be noted that the compression means is regarded as within the infusion bag in accordance with the invention when the compression means passes between the two chambers.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Certain embodiments of the infusion bag of the invention, as well as one embodiment of a method of manufacturing the infusion bag of the invention, are described below in connection with the Drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a front elevation of one form of an improved infusion bag according to the invention;

Figure 2 is a perspective view of a second form of an improved infusion bag according to the invention; and

Figure 3 is a front elevation of a third form of improved infusion bag in accordance with the present invention;

Figure 4 is a diagrammatic view of a fourth embodiment of infusion bag;

Figure 5 is a diagrammatic view of a fifth embodiment;

Figure 6 is a diagrammatic view of a sixth embodiment; and

Figure 7 represents a diagrammatic view of a seventh embodiment of the infusion bag of the invention; and

Figure 8 represents a schematic view of an embodiment of the infusion bag of the invention, especially suitable for containing coffee.

In the Drawings, like parts carry the same numbers for ease of reference.

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Referring first to Figure 1, bag 10 is of conventional envelope type ("single chamber") and contains tea leaves or other infusible material (not shown). Suspension string 12 passes through bag 10 (as shown in dotted outline) and is retained at a point on base 14 of bag 10 by a knot 16. String 12 also passes through apex 17 and tag 18 and is secured thereto by a weak staple or loop 20.

To compress bag 10, tag 18 is urged towards bag 10 until loop 20 releases the tag, which is then able to travel down string 12 to apex 17. Continued pressure on tag 18 towards base 14 while string 12 is held taut results in compression of bag 10 with the resultant expulsion of liquid and flavour therefrom.

In Figure 2, infusion bag 10 is of the folded tube type ("double chamber"). Compression is effected in much the same fashion as in the case of the embodiment described in Figure 1, except that because the free end of string 12 has no tag, compression is effected by the user sliding his fingers along string 12 towards apex 17 of bag 10 and then continuing to compress bag 10 towards base 14. The two chambers undergo effective compression because they are held together by heat sealing (not shown), located approximately midway between base 14 and apex 17.

The infusion bag in Figure 3 is drop or tear-shaped. String 12 is secured inside bag 10 near base 14 by means of a staple or loop 22. Disc 24 on string 12 can be employed to assist compression of bag 10 in the same manner as tag 18 in Figure 1.

Referring to Figure 4, bag 10 is of conventional envelope type ("single chamber") and contains tea leaves or other infusible material (not shown). Suspension string 12 is double-stranded and enters bag 10 at aperture 30.

- 5    Thereafter, the two strands of string 12 are separated into strand 12a and strand 12b which are fixed to bag 10 at points 32 and 34. The manner of fixing may be by threading the strands through bag 10, optionally knotting each strand and returning each strand into bag 10. Alternately, strands
- 10   12a and 12b may be stapled to the bag at points 32 and 34. The use of knots will obviously prevent strands 12a and 12b from sliding through the bag 10. On the other hand, the threading of the strands through bag 10, without knotting, or the use of suitable staples, will permit sliding of
- 15   strands 12a and 12b.

The choice of the manner of fixing will determine the effect when bag 10 is compressed.

In Figure 5, string 12 forms a loop entering bag 10 at aperture 30 and is fixed to bag 10 at points 32, 34 and 36.

- 20   The manner of fixing may be any of those described in connection with Figure 4.

In Figure 6, the configuration is similar to that in Figure 4, except that there are two strings 12c and 12d which enter bag 10 at aperture 30. String 12c is fixed to bag 10 at

25   point 32, while string 12d is fixed to bag 10 at point 34. In this case, the manner of fixing does not permit strings

12c and 12d to slide through bag 10, except via aperture 30. Strings 12c and 12d are linked together at 38 by knotting together or similar means.

Referring now to Figure 7, string 12 forms a continuous  
5 loop, one part of which enters bag 10 at aperture 30a and the other part at aperture 30b. String 12 is threaded through the sides of bag 10 as generally indicated at 40 and 42 and is able to slide freely at the threading apertures.

In Figure 8, bag 10 has a base 14 with cutaway corners 44  
10 and 46. String 12 is secured to base 14 by looped stitching 48, or by a staple (not shown).

As indicated, the present invention also provides a method of manufacturing the improved infusion bag. A preferred embodiment of this will now be described.

15 In the production of a conventional "flow-through" or "double-chambered" tea bag, a length of filter paper is formed into a continuous "U" having upstanding arms. The filter paper has deposited upon it, in fixed dosages, two separate mounds of tea for each bag. The upstanding arms are  
20 then brought together, folded and sealed to form a long closed tube which is cut into smaller teabag tubes, each containing two mounds of tea.

Next, three cross-folds are made in the centre of each teabag tube so that a "W" is formed. The free ends of the  
25 tube are then brought together, folded in a triangular

fashion and sealed by an aluminium staple. At this stage, one end of a cotton thread or string may also be fixed to the bag by the staple. If desired, the other end of the string may be fixed to a tag by a staple.

- 5 To manufacture a double-chambered infusion bag according to the invention, the conventional method of production may be followed, up to the stage of folding the free ends of the teabag tube in a triangular fashion. Instead of sealing the triangular folds with a staple, extra steps are required.
- 10 A needle threaded with a loop of string is inserted through the triangularly-folded top section. The needle travels towards the base of the bag, to the region of the centre cross-fold. A staple is applied to the cross-fold to restrain the string and lock it to the base of the bag while
- 15 the needle retracts above the bag. The insertion of the staple at the base of the bag may take place at the same time as the insertion of the staple at the triangular apex of the bag. Thereafter, the infusion bag of the invention may be finished as with conventional bags: a tag may be
- 20 applied to the free end of the string by means of a staple. Alternately, the tag may be slidably affixed to the string as described above.

It will be apparent to one skilled to the art that other embodiments of the infusion bag of the invention may be

25 manufactured in a similar or different manner. The invention is not to be limited by the specific examples referred to herein, but only by the attached claims.

Claims

1. An improved infusion bag or the like, which incorporates means for compressing the bag, at least a portion of the compression means being located inside the bag.
- 5 2. An improved infusion bag as claimed in claim 1, wherein the compression means comprises a flexible handle secured at one or more points on the bag and adapted to pass slidably through a substantial portion of the bag.
3. An improved infusion bag as claimed in claim 2, wherein  
10 the flexible handle is a string.
4. An improved infusion bag as claimed in claim 2, wherein the flexible handle consists of more than one string.
5. An improved infusion bag as claimed in claim 3 or 4, wherein the bag has a base and an apex and the or each  
15 string is attached to the bag at or near the base and passes through the bag at the apex.
6. An improved infusion bag as claimed in claim 3 or 4, wherein the or each string has two or more strands, each of which is attached to the bag at a different location.
- 20 7. An improved infusion bag as claimed in claim 3 or 4, wherein the or each string forms a loop which is fixed to the bag in one or more locations.

8. An improved infusion bag as claimed in any one of claims 3 to 7, which further includes means to facilitate compression of the bag.

5 9. An improved infusion bag as claimed in claim 8, wherein the means for facilitating compression of the bag comprises a tag, button or the like slidably mounted on the or all strings.

10 10. An improved infusion bag as claimed in claim 8, wherein the means for facilitating compression of the bag forms an integral part of the bag during manufacture and is adapted to be separated therefrom for use.

11. An improved infusion bag as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 10, wherein the bag has a single chamber.

15 12. An infusion bag as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 10, wherein the bag has a double chamber, each chamber being attached to the other at the base and apex of the bag.

13. An improved infusion bag as claimed in claim 12, wherein the two chambers have an additional point of attachment between the base and the apex.

20 14. A method of manufacturing an improved infusion bag as claimed in claim 1, comprising the steps of forming the bag and incorporating in the bag at least a portion of the compression means.



15. A method as claimed in claim 14, wherein the compression means comprises a flexible handle secured at one or more points on the bag and adapted to pass slidably through a substantial portion of the bag.
- 5 16. A method as claimed in claim 15 wherein the flexible handle is a string.
17. A method as claimed in claim 15 wherein the flexible handle consists of more than one string.
- 10 18. A method as claimed in claim 16 or 17 wherein the bag has a base and an apex and the or each string is attached to the bag at or near the base and passes through the bag at the apex.
- 15 19. A method as claimed in claim 16 or 17, wherein the or each string has two or more strands, each of which is attached to the bag at a different location.
20. A method as claimed in claim 16 or 17, wherein the or each string forms a loop which is fixed to the bag in one or more locations.
- 20 21. A method as claimed in any one of claims 16 to 20, including the further step of providing means to facilitate compression of the bag.
22. A method as claimed in claim 21, wherein the means for facilitating compression of the bag comprises a tag, button or the like slidably mounted on the or all strings.

23. A method as claimed in claim 21, wherein the means for facilitating compression of the bag forms an integral part of the bag during manufacture and is adapted to be separated therefrom for use.

5 24. A method as claimed in any one of claims 14 to 23, wherein the bag has a single chamber.

25. A method as claimed in any one of claims 14 to 23, wherein the bag has a double chamber, each chamber being attached to the other at the base and apex of the bag.

10 26. An improved infusion bag as claimed in claim 25, wherein the two chambers have an additional point of attachment between the base and the apex.

27. An improved infusion bag substantially as herein described with reference to any one of Figures 1 to 8 of the  
15 accompanying Drawings.

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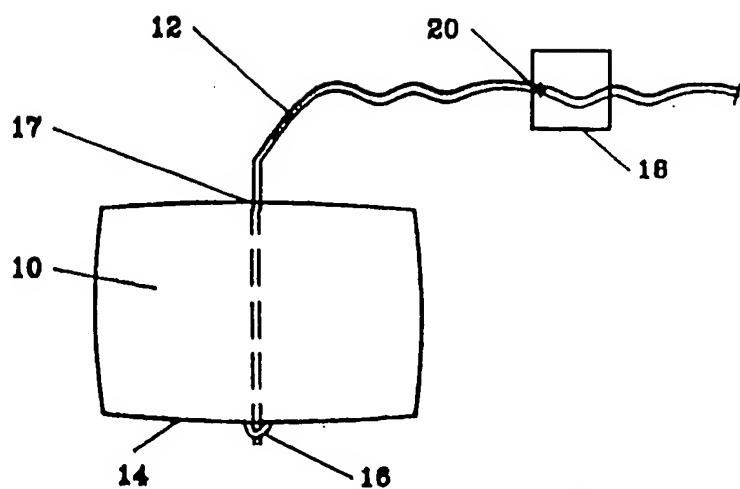


Figure 1

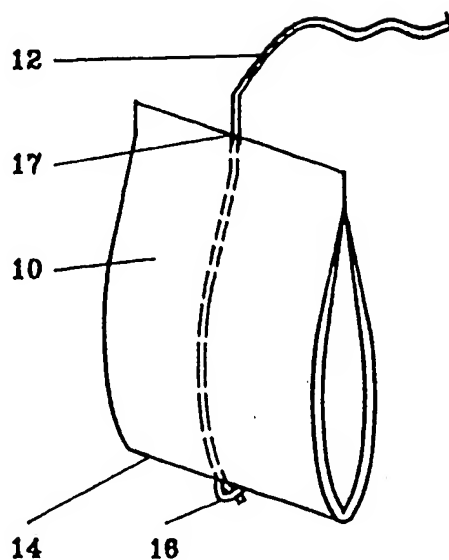


Figure 2

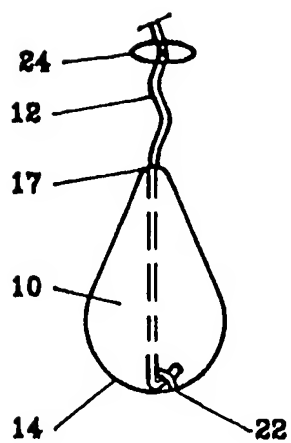


Figure 3

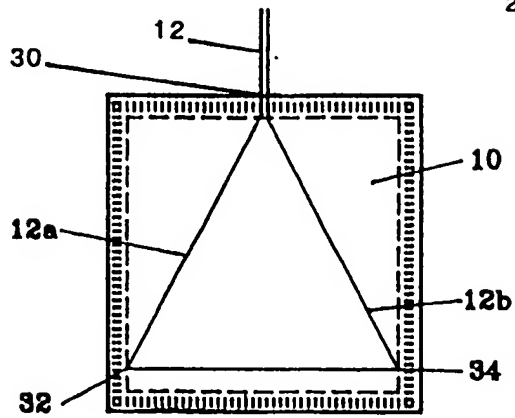


Figure 4

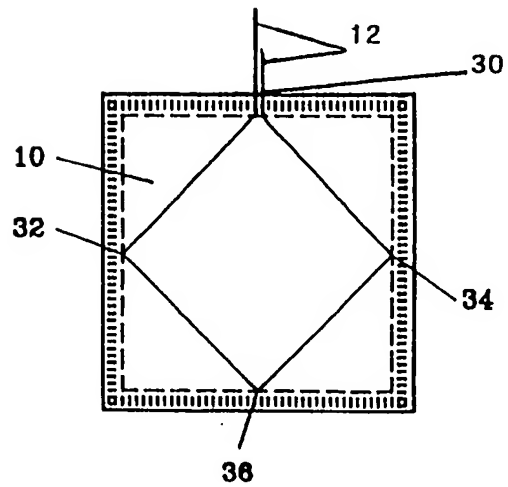


Figure 5

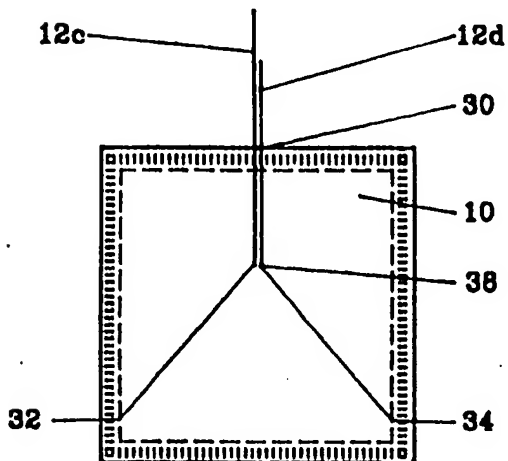


Figure 6

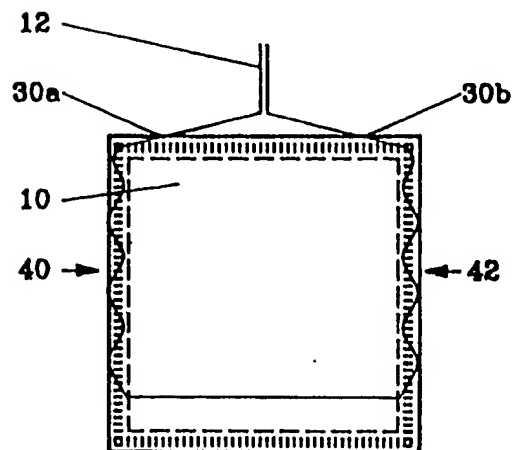


Figure 7

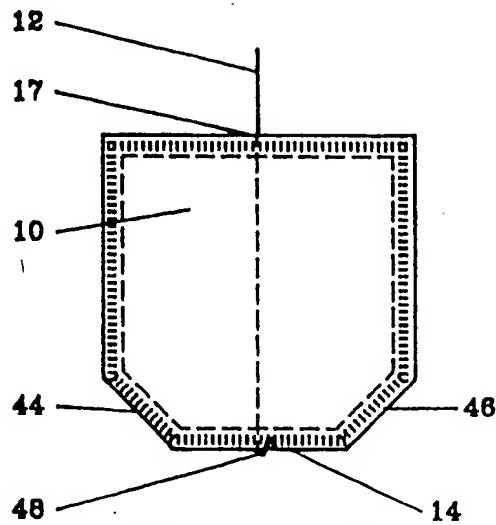
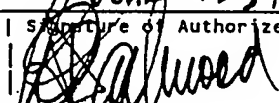


Figure 8

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No. PCT/AU 91/00093

<b>I. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER</b> (if several classification symbols apply, indicate all) 6				
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both National Classification and IPC				
Int. Cl. <sup>5</sup> A47G 019/16				
<b>II. FIELDS SEARCHED</b>				
Minimum Documentation Searched 7				
Classification System	Classification Symbols			
IPC	A47G 019/16			
Documentation Searched other than Minimum Documentation to the Extent that such Documents are Included in the Fields Searched 8				
AU : IPC as above				
<b>III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT</b> 9				
Category*	Citation of Document, <sup>11</sup> with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages 12	Relevant to Claim No 13		
A	AU,A, 14035/88 (QUICKDRAW PROMOTIONS INC.) 12 October 1989 (12.10.89) Claim 1	(1)		
X	US,A, 4735810 (DACAL) 5 April 1988 (05.04.88) Figures 2 & 4	(1)		
A	US,A, 2878927 (FRANK HALEY) 24 March 1959 (24.03.59) Col 1 lines 18 to 22	(1)		
A	US,A, 2986269 (ERNEST GOLDBERG) 30 May 1961 (30.05.61) Figures 1,2 & 5	(1)		
A	US,A, 3396032 (JOHN C. McCRAE) 6 August 1968 (06.08.68) Abstract lines 12 to 19	(1)		
A	US,A, 2800408 (STANLEY S. FIMPLE) 23 July 1957 (23.07.57) Col 1 lines 38 to 45			
<p>* Special categories of cited documents: 10</p> <table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;"> <p>"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance</p> <p>"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date</p> <p>"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)</p> <p>"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means</p> <p>"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed</p> </td> <td style="width: 50%;"> <p>"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention</p> <p>"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step</p> <p>"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.</p> <p>"&amp;" document member of the same patent family</p> </td> </tr> </table>			<p>"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance</p> <p>"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date</p> <p>"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)</p> <p>"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means</p> <p>"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed</p>	<p>"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention</p> <p>"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step</p> <p>"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.</p> <p>"&amp;" document member of the same patent family</p>
<p>"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance</p> <p>"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date</p> <p>"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)</p> <p>"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means</p> <p>"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed</p>	<p>"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention</p> <p>"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step</p> <p>"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.</p> <p>"&amp;" document member of the same patent family</p>			
<b>IV. CERTIFICATION</b>				
Date of the Actual Completion of the International Search 5 June 1991 (05.06.91)		Date of Mailing of this International Search Report 12 June 1991		
International Searching Authority Australian Patent Office		Signature of Authorized Officer  B.R. DASHWOOD		

## FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM THE SECOND SHEET

V. ☐ OBSERVATIONS WHERE CERTAIN CLAIMS WERE FOUND UNSEARCHABLE 1

This international search report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☐ Claim numbers ..., because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:
2. ☐ Claim numbers , because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:
3. ☐ Claim numbers ..., because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of PCT Rule 6.4 (a):

VI. ☐ OBSERVATIONS WHERE UNITY OF INVENTION IS LACKING 2

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application as follows:

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims of the international application.
2. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims of the international application for which fees were paid, specifically claims:
3. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claim numbers:
4. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, the International Searching Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.

## Remark on Protest

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by applicant's protest.  
☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

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